

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The people North are learning a lesson that they could not understand years ago. They undertook to pour into the South their incendiary publications upon slavery, and their effusions were suppressed, sometimes by mob law and sometimes by regular authority. Persons suspected of Abolition proclivities were, in some cases, promptly dealt with, and ordered to leave. It may be true that injustice was done sometimes, and that unnecessary violence was used which nobody would defend. The Abolitionists raised a howl about the freedom of the press, and described the conduct of people South with great particularity. They boasted of the superior civilization of the North, and the great respect paid to the freedom of speech and of the press. It never occurred to them that self-preservation would lead them to be very reticent under the freedom of the press, or that they would suppress publications in their own midst. A little experience just now may do them good. They have not half the necessity to suppress what they call treasonable publications that the South has had to suppress incendiary ones in times past.

The South often had good reason to suppress incendiary publications, and expel from their midst suspected persons. Reasonable, conservative men South could not condemn acts not strictly legal, for they knew that the necessity of self-preservation could not be disregarded.

We now hear of newspapers stopped in the North, and their circulation forbidden, and Republican editors are silent about the liberty of the press. They defend and apologize for lawless acts against their liberty. We want them to turn back to their files, and read over their holy horror that they once felt for Southern sinners, who did such deeds as Republicans now apologize for and defend. How do they feel now about the liberty of the press? A fight or two of their quondam eloquence would be refreshing just at this particular time. There is a vast difference between *now* and *then*. There is no way to make some people comprehend, but by making them feel an evil themselves.

When this contest is over, we hope these zealous, who wanted to exterminate the South because she would not tolerate efforts to stir up servile war, under the plea of liberty of speech and of the press, will recollect 1861, and hold their peace.

The freedom of speech and of the press is not absolute. All agree that it is a freedom that may be abused. The abuses are defined by law, and this is generally sufficient; but there are extraordinary times and places which no law can be made for, and which are very apt to be met without law. It is to be expected, and it is idle to complain of it. Any community that sets itself up as an exception, only proves that it has not been tempted by the necessity.

According to the Frankfort Yeoman, our Governor has been acting with "wisdom and energy." This marvelous result was brought about by the capture of the W. B. Terry, and the arrest of two citizens of Ballard county by Federal troops. We are glad to see that something can produce wisdom and energy. When Tennessee, with the boat Terry, seized the Kentucky boat Pocahontas, the wisdom and energy didn't appear. When citizens are driven from their homes by Secessionists, and a dozen of them compelled to seek safety at Cairo, there is no waking up at all; the wisdom and energy slept. The Governor feels bad when one of his party is mistreated; but Union men can suffer any indignity and outrage, and we hear of no stir on the part of his Excellency. We are tired of this neutrality on one side, and great wisdom and energy on the other. The State has borne it long enough. We do not intend to misjudge the Governor. We shall listen to his own account of what he has done. He may not have the lawful means to do much; but if he can assume power to send commissioners to Richmond and Washington, he might assume the power to protect the people of this State from indignities, insult and violence.

The dear little defunct babe of Secession perished early. It lived but a few days, and its daddy Worthington run off from it, as if he feared it would be sworn on him. A neat epitaph should be worked in the corner of a white handkerchief and hung over its remains; and for the epitaph we suggest, as appropriate, "When I see how soon I'm done for, I wonder what I was begun for."

Circulate Union Papers.
We appeal to the friends of the Union everywhere to circulate Union papers—keep the people informed of the progress of events daily transpiring from one end of the country to the other—keep them posted fully and at all points.

Much of the progress gained by the Disunion party in Kentucky and elsewhere has grown out of the well planned movements by which the Secessionists have placed in the hands of the people papers warmly enlisted in their cause.

From Tennessee, papers were circulated freely and without cost in Southern Kentucky, as long as mail facilities existed. This source of treasonable information being suppressed by the discontinuance of mail service in Tennessee, the same party become zealous advocates of the New York Day Book and New York News. These papers are warmly recommended and freely circulated—misleading the unsuspecting reader by their statements. They do not express the sentiments of their section, but only such as are bought and paid for by those of the South who will hazard anything and everything to separate and divide the country.

To counteract the influence of such papers in Kentucky and elsewhere, it becomes the duty of Union men and the Union party to circulate papers devoted to the interests of the country—the whole country—and to the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

We appeal to the friends of the Union everywhere, and especially to the Union men of Kentucky, to keep Union papers in the hands of the people in all sections, as an antidote to the poison being diffused among them.

The Democrat is well known; its position is unmistakable. While it has ever been Democratic, it is for the country first, last, and all the time. Its columns are given to the defense of the Union, to the cause of the country, and with it we are willing to "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish."

The Secessionists hear with real or assumed indignation that the Union men are receiving arms. They utter curses loud and deep. They are for tearing up railroads, burning bridges, and seizing by force of arms these guns.

There are two sections of the State in which considerable unanimity prevails, each for a different side in this contest. In the Mountains the sentiment for the Union prevails. In the Southern part the contrary sentiment is most dominant.

In the mountain counties no instance, in all the excitement, has ever yet occurred where a Secessionist has been threatened—no property has ever been touched. The laws of the State are enforced, and every man can freely express the most ultra Secession sentiments without fear.

Contrast this with the acts of Secessionism in the Southern portion of the State. To declare Union sentiments is perilous. Vigilance committees order and have ordered farmers, slaveholders, from their homes. Men, women and children have been forced to fly, and men in comparative affluence have been reduced to poverty by mobs of Secessionists. The State arms are stolen by Tennessee with the aid and connivance of Secessionists. Is it not evident that the life of Secession is mob spirit, and that, once controlling the State, all life, liberty and property are worse than insecure? Any good citizen can determine which party has done the worst, and by which the laws will be best maintained.

It is constantly asserted that Tennessee has scrupulously respected the neutrality of Kentucky. A Peace party that has labored with Satanic ingenuity to get Kentucky into war, can well afford to make such assertions in the face of all the facts.

We presume they could afford it, no matter what Tennessee would do. The people of this State are aware of what Tennessee has done, and can judge what credit is due to the assertion that she has scrupulously observed the neutrality of this State. If establishing military camps on our border, invading our State and stealing our arms, stopping our steamboats and robbing our railroads, are observing neutrality, Tennessee has done it. If the neutrality of Kentucky can't be disturbed by such acts, the sooner neutrality is abandoned the better.

Last Saturday a company of Tennessee troops got on the train and came up thirty miles this side of Russellville, in order to search a train for arms, which they did not find. They refused to pay fare, and behaved with the usual insolence of armed Secessionists. They took back three deserters; one of whom was shot in several places and badly wounded. The mob at Frankfort tore up part of the road, and one locomotive, we learn, is detained at Frankfort. This, of course, doesn't disturb the neutrality of Kentucky. The act will be applauded by all the Secessionists as a patriotic, glorious proceeding.

HARRISON TAYLOR, Esq.—This gentleman has been mentioned by the Maysville Eagle, Frankfort Commonwealth and Louisville Journal, in connection with the office of Speaker of the next House of Representatives, in complimentary terms. He has experience, and would make a fine presiding officer.

We warn our readers to be careful of fat men. Not those who keep their jovial humor and honest character, but such as Humphrey Marshall—peace rest his bones! and flesh!!—and Roger Hanson. We can imagine Roger as a fire-eater, and how

"He lards the lean earth as he walks along."

Roger was once a Union man, and that not more than two months ago, of the Cash Clay stripe. His fatness could never endure anything but "to whip the d—d rebels;" any man who was not for the Union, "without life or lands," was a traitor of the blackest dye. Roger was laid on the gridiron at Richmond, and arose from the fire like an underdone beefsteak, broiling in fat and streaming with blood, and he comes from Tennessee, like the devil in old pictures, vomiting fire, with horns and tail of the most secession curve and twist. He is so recently from fire that you could pitch him into the headwaters of the Ohio, and dip Roger-Hanson soup out at Cairo of the hottest and oiliest kind. If somebody doesn't dip him under Niagara soon, there will be more grease spilt than all Nantucket ever caught at sea, and it will be from the "Breckinridge mines" of Roger W. Lee! ladies and gentlemen! Lee by the pallidus and in rivers, to pour upon his anointed head, and congeal him before he is entirely liquified.

Why don't these Secessionists quit their attempts to humbug the State with the word neutrality? They mean not neutrality in the State, but independence. Let them say plainly that they mean that Kentucky is independent of the Constitution and the Federal Government, and they intend to resist both at their discretion. This is just what they mean, and the people of this State understand it. The vast majority of this State have taken no such position, and have not thought of it. This conduct of the Secessionists is not only rebellion against the Federal Government, but rebellion against the State.

The basis of the Southern Confederacy currency is paper, and, like all such boats, is about to sink. The Richmond Enquirer has a correspondent who is afraid that "universal bankruptcy" will fall upon them. The correspondent seems to think it a matter of great regret. We advise him to console himself as a chap did who came to Louisville—he declared it the best business point he ever visited; he swore that he came here five years ago, not worth a d—d cent, and now he left it thirty thousand dollars in debt. The clear profit was immense—thirty thousand dollars made and spent in five years.

The Courier thinks that Kentucky was invaded because a regiment of Rousseau's brigade came to Louisville to be presented with a stand of colors on Saturday. Will the Courier express an opinion as to whether the regiment of Col. Duncan, that had a recruiting office in this city, and kept it till they marched off to fight Kentucky, was a violation of neutrality; or if the march of a cavalry regiment, from Meade county, through the whole breadth of the State, to join the hostile army at Camp Boone, was such a violation?

The Courier has surpassed itself. It has declared war, planned campaigns and ruined things generally. The lawyer, the doctor, the editor and the soldier have each in turn taken their seat upon the tripod, and uttered threats and oburgations in which limbs, blood and bones were respectively annihilated, but latterly they have unmercifully gone beyond this, and have placed the clergy upon the tripod, with maledictions and excommunications, consigning the souls of Union men to eternal perdition. What an escape the Union men have in the last writer's not being St. Peter, and that he does not hold St. Peter's keys.

It will be seen that the Secessionists have begun in this State in their usual way—tearing up railroads, and firing upon boats engaged in their lawful business. It would disturb their neutrality to make them behave themselves. They care no more for the laws of Kentucky than they do for the laws of the Federal Government. Their neutrality requires that they should have perfect impunity in the exercise of mob law. Before they subjugate Kentucky they will have a good time of it.

A Lieutenant Griffin and a Mr. Shanks went from Union county, Ky., to offer a ride company to the Confederates at Camp Boone, recently. On their return, in passing through Petersburg, in Christian county, a Union company was drilling, when one in Mr. Griffin's company offered some insult to them and Griffin & Co. were hissed. Messrs. Griffin, Shanks, George Payne and his son, were in the company at the time. They were followed with hisses and contempt three miles out of town, and have got home with the general impression that Christian county is for the Union.

Capt. Phil-lee, (a Secession filly) that emigrated to S. C., returned the other day and seized a freight train on the Nashville road. These confederates follow the old example, and since they cannot vote the State out, or drive it out, they would like to steal it. Of course the Courier does not think that a violation of neutrality.

OUTRAGE ON KENTUCKY RIVER.

A BOAT FIRED INTO AND ANOTHER OVERHAULED.

The steamer Trio, a Louisville and Kentucky river packet, was fired into on Saturday night, at Burns' Landing, on the Kentucky river. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired. One cabin boy was peppered, and a shot passed through Captain Tom Claxon's hat, he being the pilot of the boat. It appears that two distinguished citizens of Lexington sent word to Owen county that boats were engaged to carry arms and munitions of war to Frankfort for Camp Robinson, whereupon these gathered some three or four hundred Secessionists, and proceeded to the river bank to intercept the boat.

After the boat was fired into and rounded to, the clerk proceeded to the camp, and was there met by Col. Lee, who assured him that the firing was against orders. After some further conversation, a Captain was sent down to the boat to examine its freight, and if nothing was found on board offensive to them, it might proceed. Later news reports that soon after the Trio left on her return trip, the steamer Dove, on its way to Frankfort, was overhauled by the Secession mob, and detained several hours, at Monterey, ere it was permitted to go to Frankfort.

So the Secession pronouncement has gone forth that all boats going up the Kentucky river must hereafter undergo a search by the mob. The lawful pursuit of men is to be supervised by a mob of God-defying, law-resisting scoundrels. This, too, is a body of men who organized at the instance of distinguished citizens of Lexington—organized in defiance of law, and to resist law. We trust they will see their folly and go quietly to their homes, or that they will be met with authority sufficient to command their attention and respect.

The Uniontown News has published a picture, supposed to be Jeff. Davis, which has the general appearance of Hongo Congo or an Ashantee chief. It is the blackest creature we ever saw, and at the head of it is the inscription, "The White Man's President." It may be the white man's President according to the Uniontown News, but it certainly looks as if the "white man" had washed his face in the source of the Niagara.

Amongst other contraband goods, much stress seems to be laid in some quarters on medicines. We doubt whether a want of these South will do more harm than good. If skillfully used, they would be valuable, no doubt; but used as they generally are, and as they are most likely to be used now, they will kill more than they will cure.

The suckling of Secession, the piece party, never grew up to nibble even a crust of spoils to sustain its feeble body, and its respected parents and sponsors lamentably exclaim in the words of the poet:

How sharper than a serpent's thanks it is
To have a toothless child!

The reading seems a little tangled, but it is some how that way.

The Peace party did nothing on Saturday night. The loss of E. S. Worthington overpowered them, and the pet lambs returned to their homes, singing—

"Little Bo-peep has lost his sheep,
And doesn't know where to find them;
Let him alone, he'll soon come home,
And bring his tail behind him."

The Legislature convenes at Frankfort next Monday. This is in accordance with an act passed by the last session, changing the time for its meeting from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in September.

Does Jesse D. Bright live in Washington or Kentucky? He visited Jeffersonville the other day, to look after the people of the State. It is time the people of Indiana were looking after the traitor Jesse.

Lieut. Houts was shot by Secessionists at Hardee's Camp, in Missouri. A few days before, ten men, taken by Col. Hecker's division of the Federal troops, were released on parole.

An editor says he will continue to publish his paper, if he has to sell his last shirt. How many papers will he publish with that last shirt?

A LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER—Nat. P. Willis has found out that it takes the President just twenty minutes to shirt and shave.

The Secessionists at Camp Boone have been furnished with 5,000 stand of arms with which to invade Kentucky.

NOTE.—The Courier is still permitting the Journal, &c

SECESSION PRISONERS.—Twenty-eight secession prisoners arrived in this city on Saturday, from Western Virginia, via Cincinnati. Twenty-three of the number are on parole, the balance being yet in custody. They are principally officers, and a number of them are wounded. They will be shipped to Richmond, via Old Point Comfort. A number of them appear rather communicative, and talk out their sentiments like men who are convinced of the justice of their cause (at least in their own judgment), and the ultimate triumph of the South. We heard one of them remark that if they took Washington City they would not burn it—that there were too many good buildings there, and that they wished to make it the capital of the Southern Confederacy. We thought this a rather good "joak."—Ohio State Journal.

THE WHITE FLAG AT LONG RUN, KY.—

Saturday being the day for a simultaneous hoisting of the white flag in Kentucky, on Friday preceding the poles were erected at Long Run for the purpose, as the following will show. To get the attendance of Union men, the Secessionists, alias Peace Society, advertised Gen. John M. Harlan to speak on Saturday. Saturday came, but Gen. Harlan didn't. In his stead, however, appeared B. H. Hornsby, Esq., of Louisville, who, as the white flag was wafted to the breeze, proceeded to make a war speech. Bisset is some on a war speech, and performed admirably, and the Peace Society applauded and approved. A good many Secessionists were gathered together, but this transparent trick did not and cannot deceive Union men. To wind up the day's performance, and in commemoration of the white flag raising at Long Run, the presiding officer of the day had a fight, and bloody noses were the "peace offerings" of the occasion:

LONG RUN, Ky., August 23, 1861.

MESSRS. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: The disciples of the late Peace movement in this region of country turned out en masse on yesterday, to make preparations for the mammoth meeting to-morrow. They hoisted two poles, one on each side of the pike, between which the emblem of peace(?) is to be hung.

The fear of failure on the part of the peaceful Secessionists was truly laughable. From twelve o'clock till four was spent in search of men to assist in the patriotic undertaking, three or four being placed in different directions for this purpose. They waited till half-past five, when, it being supposed that their whole force had collected, amounting to eleven voters in all, they proceeded to erect the olive branch, with much earnestness and no little hard work. After many appeals to the bacchanalian god, and many vain cries to the Union men for help, by the dint of the greatest effort they succeeded in raising their poles.

This chivalric eleven consisted of three or four deluded farmers of this vicinity, the neighborhood physician, and four or five residents of the town, among whom was our magistrate.

We suppose the doctor was called in to make an examination of the defunct carcass of Secession. The corpse is now here, lying in state, the funeral arrangements being for to-morrow.

Yours, ROLLA.

MAYFIELD, KY., Aug. 23, 1861.

MESSRS. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: About ten days since C. J. Whitmore, mail agent on the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, was removed from that position, and John R. Paryear, a young man born and raised in this county, appointed in his place. Paryear was on the road in the discharge of the duties of his office; and the first trip he made, ending at the State line, he learned that he was to be mobbed, and men did assemble, he was informed, for the purpose of mobbing him. In consequence of the threats made against him, and the manner in which he was treated all along the route, by low-lived desperadoes, he was forced to quit the road and resign his office. He was advised by Secessionists not to make another trip as he was in danger.

How long are such outrages to be submitted to, and that, too, when there is an overwhelming majority of the people for the Union? The charge made against Paryear was his being a Union man, and appointed by the present Administration. It is said that he did not in any way connive at this affair; on the contrary, he done all he could to put it down.

SOMERSET, KY., August 24, 1861.

MESSRS. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: Please allow me the space in your columns to recommend Mr. Tidball Milton, of Pulaski county, as a suitable person to fill the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate. He is in every way qualified for the position—a true Union man, honest, moral and upright. He is the only candidate for any office from the mountains. Most assuredly that section of country deserves something, and one small office is not too much for them to ask for. The county of Pulaski was the stronghold of "Breckinridge Democracy," and it is now Union by 1500 majority. Mr. Milton has assisted as much as any young man in the county to contribute to that glorious result. He did not become a candidate until solicited by numbers of his friends who desired to reward him for his faithful services. I do not think the Senate could make a better selection. He will attend promptly to his business, and perform it with neatness and dispatch. Respectfully, PULASKI.

GREEN COUNTY, KY., Aug. 23.

MESSRS. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: Without intending to disparage the claims of the many good and true Union men for Speakership of the House of Representatives, we would respectfully suggest the name of the Hon. R. A. Buckner, of Lexington. For high moral worth, stern integrity, and unbending devotion to the Union, Judge Buckner stands amongst the foremost; his ability, capacity and fitness for this office, none will deny. We hope his claims will be favorably considered.

Respectfully, yours, GREEN RIVER.

We are pleased to see the name of our amiable and esteemed townsman and former Representative, James B. Lyne, announced in connection with the Assistant Clerkship of the lower branch of the next State Legislature. Mr. Lyne's high qualifications of mind, heart and habit, as well as his known ability as an experienced parliamentarian, are sufficient reasons why his friends are so strongly urging his claims for the position. But when it is considered that most probably, as heretofore, the more important offices requisite to the organization of that body will be filled by incumbents remote from the Green River country, simple justice and reciprocity alone would warrant the hope, nay, the certainty of the more immediate friends of Mr. Lyne of the success of his claims.—Henderson (Ky.) Mail.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Special to the N. Y. Times.—The rebels in the vicinity of Taylor's Tavern, about five miles from Fort Corcoran, took flight last night. They fired five rounds of artillery at an imaginary foe. Seven wagon loads of flour were seized this morning on their way to Virginia.

Two prisoners escaped from Richmond have arrived here. One is Captain Degolyer, of the 4th Michigan Regiment. They say the rebels acknowledge their loss at Bull Run to have been greater than ours. A special to the New York Times says General McDowell is appointed to command the division composed of the brigades of Generals Key and Wadsworth.

Mayor Bennett's arrest was not solely for his refusal to take the oath of allegiance but also on other good and sufficient grounds.

Several women have been arrested and others placed under surveillance for giving aid and comfort to the rebels.

Capt. Tansell, Lieut. Wilson, of Marine corps, and midshipmen Claiborne and Conas have been sent to Fort Hamilton. They had tendered their resignations. Their names have been stricken from the rolls.

Thos. W. Canfield has been appointed manager of the Government railroads and telegraphs in place of A. Carnige, who resumes the Superintendency of the Western division of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A special to the New York Herald says the entire blame of the recent affair at Lexington, Ky., belongs to Senator Breckinridge, who incited an assault on the Union troops.

The Union men of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee prefer urgent requests for the services of General Lander in that section.

A collision occurred recently at Norfolk between the Alabama and Virginia regiments. Five or six were killed.

In consequence of the President's proclamation, Adams & Co. issued orders to all their officers to cease immediately receiving letters for the Confederate States.

The Postmaster General has issued the following order:

"The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th, interdicting commercial intercourse with the South, shall be applied to correspondence. Officers and agents of the Postoffice Department will, without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States by causing the arrest of any express agent or other person who shall, after this order, receive letters for transmission to or from said States, and will seize such letters and forward them to this Department."

"M. BLAIR, P. M. Gen."

JEFFERSON CITY, August 25.—The following proclamation has been issued:

The power of the civil authorities being insufficient to protect the lives and property of citizens of the State, I, Hamilton K. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby call into active service of the State 42,000 men of the militia of the State, assigning 6,000 as the quota for each military district, which is the same as a Congressional district. The force thus called into service will be as far as possible a volunteer force, and will consist of 10,000 cavalry and 32,000 infantry. If the number volunteering should exceed this requisition the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there should be a deficiency it may become necessary to report a draft. The Adjutant General will issue to the Division Inspectors of the several military districts the orders necessary to carry this requisition into effect. The force called out will be for six months unless peace in the State shall be sooner restored. Arms will be furnished as rapidly as they can be had.

Given under my hand and the seal of State at Jefferson City this 24th day of August, in the year 1861.

(Signed) H. R. GAMBLE.

By the Governor:

M. OLIVER, Secretary of State.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 17.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following:

Gen. Rains issued an order soon after his arrival to seize all the medicine and stores in the Federal hospitals here, thus depriving about four hundred of our wounded troops of medical treatment. A part of the medicine was subsequently restored by order of Gen. Price. With a few exceptions our sick and wounded are doing well, and will be able to return to their homes in a few days. All our wounded could not be brought off the field in consequence of the scarcity of wagons, but they were treated where they lay. Many of the wounded were stripped of all their clothes by the enemy and sent to town naked, and every one lying on the field had his pocket picked.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—The steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora was launched to-day at the Navy yard.

A man named Akin was arrested yesterday as a spy. He was connected with Sloat, of Richmond, engaged in altering arms for the rebels. Coal for field telegraph was found in his baggage.

St. Louis, August 25.—David H. Caldwell, indicted for treason by the grand jury at the last term of the United States Circuit Court, was taken prisoner on Tuesday in Lewis county, by Col. Woodruff's Home Guards, while at the head of a hundred armed men. He was turned over by the military authorities into the hands of the United States Marshal on Saturday, and lodged in jail.

ROLLA, Mo., August 24.—Lieut. Colonel Albert, of the 31st regiment, and eight or ten other officers, who have been prisoners in the hands of the rebels at Springfield, arrived here this morning. They were released on parole, subject, however, to such arrangement as may have been entered into between the Confederate and the United States.

A great many contradictory reports as to the present and future movements of the rebels are in circulation, but the real purpose of the enemy can only be conjectured. They seem now to be more anxious to obtain subsistence than to make offensive movements.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 25.—In cleaning out the office of the Farmer last night a mail bag was found filled with letters, &c., for Secessionists in Alabama and Georgia, some of them exposing the treason of home politicians.

BANGOR, ME., August 25.—The Extra Bangor Democrat, secession paper, deposited in the Postoffice, has been stopped by the Postmaster, who has notified the Department. The Democrat was suppressed, by the people a week ago.

